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THE NORTHCLIFFE INTERVIEW.

Theory Concerning the Contradiction.

(Reuter's Service.)

New York, July 31.

The New York World, explaining the Northcliffe controversy, declares that the New York Times reporter sought an interview with Lord Northcliffe on the Irish situation. Mr. Steed (Editor of the London Times) telephoned the request to Lord Northcliffe, who replied: "You know my mind, Steed; give the gentleman my views and look over his article." After a formal interview the reporter asked amplification of Mr. Steed's views, and Mr. Steed, supposing these would not be published, emphasised his Majesty's earnestness to secure peace in Ireland; then, in order to give the interviewer a background to enable him better to understand the situation, quoted an imaginary conversation as an illustration what the King might have had in mind. It appears that the reporter made the King believe the words to be an actual quotation.

Mr. Steed's Version.

New York, August 1.

Mr. Steed, questioned in regard to the alleged interview with the New York Times, said that direct statements were attributed to him which were not made. He pointed out that it was possible that the Irish settlement was directly attributable to the King's speech at Belfast. The King was equally solicitous of all his subjects, and nothing would rejoice him more than to see peace in Ireland. That alone was the sense of his quite informal talk with the representative of the New York Times.

THE WASHINGTON CONFERENCE.

No Preliminary Meeting.

New York, July 31.

A telegram from Washington says that correspondents agree that President Harding is determined to adhere to the original plan of the Disarmament conference between all the Powers simultaneously, and will steadfastly reject all proposals for a preliminary conference with certain Powers on Far Eastern or other questions, only indirectly bearing on the reduction of armaments. In order to meet the reported desire of the British Dominion Premiers for an early Conference, Mr. Harding is said to be willing to issue formal invitations to meet in October instead of November. There is a growing feeling here that the Conference, to be successful, must be open to the public.

EFFECT OF SILESIA UPON THE ENTENTE.

Varying Views.

London, July 31.

The strain to which the Entente has been subjected by the Silesian question is sufficiently indicated by the terms of the British Note to France of July 29 and Mr. Lloyd George's speech of the 30th. The latter has had the happiest effect in Paris where the papers to-day reciprocate its spirit of frankness and conciliation. There is hope that the understanding now reached will be the prelude to still more complete agreement.

The gravest picture of the recent Anglo-French differences is drawn by the *Sunday Times* and the *Observer*. The former declares that the whole future of the Entente was jeopardised last week, and accuses the French Foreign Office of mischief-making. The *Observer* says that it is not merely a question of differences, but of wide divergence, sometimes a direct conflict on fundamental policy, adding that the immediate issue is whether the Supreme Council is to continue or the Entente to be dissolved, in accordance with France's neo-Napoleonic policy aiming at the subjugation of Germany by French and Polish military power. According to the *Observer*, Paris correspondent, anti-British songs and revues are now a feature of cabaret entertainment.

COMMONWEALTH STEAMSHIP SERVICE.

Project for Line to India and Suez.

Melbourne, August 1.

It is reported that the Commonwealth steamers will inaugurate a fast four-weekly service to India and Suez about the end of the year.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE.

Washington, July 30.

The date of the Disarmament Conference has been discussed by Secretary Hughes with Sir Auckland Geddes, Baron Shidehara and the Italian Charge d'Affaires. Britain favours a later date than 11th November. Japan is agreeable to the earliest time on which the other Powers agree but feels that an early date is disadvantageous owing to distance and the time required to prepare and forward data. Diplomatic circles understand that the French officials prefer a date near the end of the year.

IMPERIAL AIR SERVICE.

London, July 30.

The Morning Post says the Empire Conference Committee on Imperial Air Communications yesterday discussed the expert committee's report. No definite decision was reached, but probably the Committee will recommend the Empire Conference to utilise existing airships for experimental service within certain limited zones as for example between Britain and Egypt and Britain and South Africa.

As regards the cost of the imperial airship services the *Observer* says the facts are that a financial enterprise is willing to provide the money for four-yearly development on condition that the Government guarantees an annual subsidy of £20,000.

INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE.

The Hague, July 31.

The Foreign Ministry announces that the Dutch Legation at Bern has sent to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations the ratifications of the statute of the Permanent International Court of Justice, adding a declaration that the Dutch Government recognises the jurisdiction of that Court as obligatory and in conformity with the statute on a footing of reciprocity for five years and for the settlement of disputes in future in regard to which nothing has been agreed to by the parties with regard to any other manner of reaching a pacific solution.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

ANGLO-FRENCH DIFFERENCES.

London, July 30.

Reuter learns that the Anglo-French situation is very much better. The various misunderstandings have been dispersed and the Supreme Council will probably meet on 4th August after all. Viscount Hardinge saw M. Briand after the French Cabinet Council and the position is now regarded in Paris as cleared up most satisfactorily.

Mr. Lloyd George, unveiling a war memorial at Thame, said it was inconceivable that France and Britain should quarrel over the interpretation of a peace they had achieved at such tremendous cost. There had been differences recently as to the interpretation of a section of the Treaty, but plain speaking by both sides had had excellent results and they were now on the high road to an understanding. It had been arranged for the Allies to meet in a few days when he hoped the vexed question would finally be settled. Britain recognised France's greater sacrifices and gave her a special claim to consideration but respectfully pointed out that France's apprehensions of danger were apt to detract her calm judgement. The sole concern of the British Empire was the attainment of immediate peace and its sole anxiety was lest the Allies, by unwise or harsh use of their power, should strengthen the roots of future conflict. Hence the whole might of the British Empire to-day was thrown in the scales of peace as it was thrown in the war in 1914.

Paris, July 30.

As a result of the understanding between the British and French Governments' instructions have been sent to General Lerond that pending the meeting of the Supreme Council close co-operation between the Allied troops in Upper Silesia must be observed with a view to preventing any attempt insurrection, whether by Poles or Germans.

Paris, July 20 (delayed).

After visiting Dieppe city and harbour M. Millerand returned to Paris to-night.

At a conference of Allies' Ambassadors yesterday President Cambon submitted a joint telegram from the French, British and Italian High Commissioners in Upper Silesia stating expressly that the Allies' forces are too weak to effectively maintain order and prevent fresh uprising. Any delay in sending reinforcements could only make the need more instant. The French Government's standpoint insisting upon the immediate dispatch of reinforcements is thus fully substantiated.—Tele.

Paris, July 31.

Viscount Hardinge has informed M. Briand that the British Government has readily agreed to M. Briand's proposals. The British Ambassador in Berlin would join the French and Italian ambassadors in a joint demand with a view to informing the German Government that it must in every way facilitate the passage of Allied troops through Germany which the situation in Upper Silesia might necessitate at any moment. Lord Curzon has proposed August 8 as the date of meeting of the Supreme Council, as the Italian Premier is unable to arrive in France earlier. Mr. Lloyd George would attend the Council if the French Government so desired. The tone of the British reply was most cordial.

LORD NORTHCLIFFE IN AMERICA.

London, July 30.

The King's Secretary, Lord Stamfordham, has telephoned to Lord Northcliffe that His Majesty is glad that Lord Northcliffe's message confirms the statement made on his authority by the Prime Minister in the House of Commons.

The New York Times in an editorial note says: "The interview with Mr. Wickham Steed, Editor of the London Times, was written by a trustworthy reporter who believes his report of the interview to be accurate, but Mr. Steed has since intimated that the interview contained matter that should not have been published and Mr. Steed had no opportunity to revise the interview. As reprinted in England in one of Lord Northcliffe's own papers the interview was incorrectly attributed to Lord Northcliffe himself. Lord Northcliffe has not given the New York Times nor has the New York Times reported him as giving any statement of purported conversation between King George and Mr. Lloyd George."

Washington, July 30.

A statement has been issued on Lord Northcliffe's authority. He says that for reasons of which he is not aware invitations extended to him to stay at the British Embassy and attend a dinner there on 28th July were afterwards withdrawn. The statement attributes the cancellation of the invitation to Lord Curzon.

It is officially denied in London that Lord Curzon in any way influenced the decision of Sir Auckland Geddes to cancel the function at the Embassy.

Lord Northcliffe, prior to his departure, attended a dinner given by the wife of Mr. Maclean, proprietor of the Washington Post, at which Secretary Hughes, Mr. Hoover, Mr. Denby, Mr. Falk and General Pershing were among the guests.

PACIFIC CABLE COMMUNICATIONS.

Washington, July 29.

Referring to the proceedings of the International Communications Conference, Secretary Hughes said it was probable the ex-German cable between Guam and Yap would be allocated to the United States.

Washington, July 30.

It is announced that Mr. Hughes has recommended and President Harding has approved the Government laying a trans-Pacific cable if private enterprise is not willing to undertake the task. Mr. Hughes said the Federal project should however be deferred until it is ascertained whether private companies would lay the cable. He pointed out that there is now only one cable between the United States and the Philippines via Guam. Applications for licences to lay a new cable had been made by cable companies but the plans were for connections to Japan and they were therefore subject to Japanese sanction.

HOME CRICKET.

London, July 30.

In dull weather, before an attendance of 7,000 at Swanside, on a soft wicket, the Australians commenced their match against South Wales, South Wales batted first and ran up a score of 213, of which Riches and Bates contributed 75 and 79 respectively for the second wicket, the partnership realising 151 which is the highest made against the Australians during their tour. Armstrong took 5 wickets for 61 runs. At the close of the day's play the Australians had scored 50 runs for the loss of one wicket.

HEAT WAVE IN AMERICA.

New York, July 31.

The thermometer has recorded 90 degrees daily for the past fortnight. The temperature in the business quarter of the city has caused considerable suffering amongst the poor and a number of deaths from prostration. The beaches and parks are crowded nightly. Many wealthy business men are living on yachts anchored in the river. The roofs of many apartment houses have temporarily been converted into dormitories.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

ORDER IN IRELAND.

London, July 30.

The Irish Master of the Rolls has directed the issue of writs of attachment against Generals Macready and Strickland and other officers who disregarded the order of the Court to produce two Sinn Feiners who were sentenced to death by military courts. The Master of the Rolls decided that such courts, consisting of an informal local gathering of officers acting summarily, had no warrant under the Restoration of Order in Ireland Act, which bestowed powers only on properly constituted court martial.

Counsel for the Military informed the Master of the Rolls at Dublin to-day that he has been instructed by the Government to state that the two Sinn Feiners would be released pending an appeal against the Master's order. The Master therefore granted a stay of execution of the writs of attachment.

According to the Observer, in view of the necessity of counteracting attempts to mislead American opinion on the Irish situation, it would not be surprising if Mr. Lloyd George goes to America during the next few weeks. The journal says that Mr. Hughes, Mr. Massey and General Smuts will accompany him to participate in preliminary conversations with President Harding as regards the Washington Conference.

LONDON'S OPIUM DENS.

London, July 30.

Seven Chinamen were charged at the Thames Police Court with possessing utensils for opium smoking. Six of them were fined five pounds sterling, or one month's imprisonment. The remaining Chinaman, Low Ping-you, who is said to be one of the principals in the opium traffic in the Chinese colony and whose wife was sentenced to six months' imprisonment in connection with the Billie Carlton case, was sentenced to one month's imprisonment and recommended for deportation.

THE IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

London, July 29.

Mr. Meighan, who is proceeding home to-morrow, or being interviewed by Reuter declared that the Conference had reached decisions on those questions concerning the Dominions most. He is returning satisfied with the trend of events generally and the progress made. Although they did not all come with the same views, common objects were sought and common ground had been found. Mr. Meighan laid stress on the importance of not allowing the Disarmament Conference to fail. He declared that he was impressed by the fair disposition of British statesmen to those from the Dominions and also the spirit of unity and equality manifested at all the discussions.

PRINCE OF WALES'S TOUR.

London, July 30.

A supplementary estimate of £25,000 has been issued on account of the Prince of Wales's visit to India and the Far East. It is pointed out that certain expenses in connection with the voyage will be defrayed from Navy votes.

Sir Godfrey Thomas, private secretary to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, states that the suggestion that the Prince of Wales is unable to stand the strain of a visit to India is absolutely unfounded, but the Prince of Wales will not accept any more private engagements until he has sailed for the East in October.

RUSSIA'S DISTRESS.

Berne, July 30.

As a result of Maxim Gorki's appeal for help for disease and famine stricken Russians the International Union of Relief of Children (with headquarters at Geneva) has begun distribution of food and clothing at Moscow and appeals for contributions.

FAIR TREATMENT FOR AMERICAN SHIPS.

Washington, July 29.

In order to ensure fair treatment of American merchantmen it is understood the United States Shipping Board's policy will be insistence on other nations giving proper opportunity to American ships if they wish to avoid retaliatory measures.

INTERNATIONAL TENNIS.

Boston, July 30.

R. M. Williams beat Shimizu in the final for the Longwood Challenge Bowl.

Johnston, the present holder, defeated Willings in the challenge round for the Longwood Lawn Tennis Bowl match 6-4, 6-2, 3-6, 8-6.

INTER-VARSITY ATHLETICS.

Travers Island, July 30.

Following the Inter-varsity Athletics contest the Athletic Committee reversed the decision that second places count and declared the result a tie.

NEXT SUPREME COUNCIL.

Brussels, July 30.

Belgium will probably be represented at the next Supreme Council. The Foreign Minister has asked M. Briand to include to famine in Russia and the Leipzig sentences on the agenda.

TEA GARDENS' STRIKE.

Darjeeling, July 30.

Strikes have broken out at four tea gardens. Forty-two of the strikers have been arrested on a charge of rioting. The authorities attribute the disorders to the activities of non-co-operators.

PASSPORTS ABOLISHED.

Brussels, July 30.

The French and Belgian Governments have decided to abolish passports between the two countries.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE.

Paris, July 26.

The Tribunal of Commerce has granted to the Industrial Bank of China the procedure of transactional settlement.—Tele.

LORD NORTHCLIFFE'S TOUR.

Washington, July 30.

Lord Northcliffe has departed for New York en route to Montreal and Australia.

ARMAN'S DARING FEAT.

Chamonix, July 30.

The airman Durafour has landed his aeroplane on the summit of Mont Blanc.

(Continued on page 9.)

EARLIER SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

NOTICE.



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GENERAL NEWS.

THE VLADIVOSTOK ASSEMBLY.
The Popular Assembly opened
on the 21st inst., fifty delegates
being present. Prince A. Knipovitsh
was elected president. The
social revolutionaries and peasants
were absent. The elections
have not yet been completed in
some districts.

DIVORCE SUIT AT SHANGHAI.
It is stated that the first suit
has been filed in H. M. Supreme
Court at Shanghai under the
divorce rules which recently
came into force.

LIGHT-WEIGHT COINS.

According to the vernacular
press, the Native Bankers' As-
sociation has approached the
Customs with a view to putting a
stop to the importation of certain
light-weight ten and twenty cent
pieces which are said to have
come from Kwangtung.

THE "MUI-TSAI" QUESTION.**Important Meeting of Chinese.****PROTECTIVE SOCIETY TO BE FORMED.**

The desirability of continuing the ancient Chinese custom of buying servant-girls to be used as domestics and whether there are any defects in the present system prejudicial to the servant-girls, formed the subject of a Chinese mass meeting held at the Tai Ping theatre on Saturday afternoon. The Hon. Mr. Lau Chu-pak and the Hon. Mr. Ho Fook convened the meeting in consequence of allegations that Chinese buy servant-girls with a view to selling them to brothels to become prostitutes and sundry accusations of misconduct on the part of owners towards these girls.

The Hon. Mr. Lau Chu-pak and supporting him were the Hon. Mr. Ho Fook, Messrs. S. W. Tao, Chu Shou-sen, and Chow Shu-ki. There was an attendance of two or three hundred Chinese, a proportion of whom represented the various local labour guilds. There were also a number of Chinese ladies present. There were many speakers, the majority of whom advocated the abolition of the *mui tsai* system.

The Hon. Mr. Lau Chu-pak, in the course of a long speech, is when he exhaustively dealt with the whole question, said:—

The subject which you have been invited to come here to discuss, is of some importance in that it affects not only the custom of us Chinese, but also our respectability as a race. I urge you to demonstrate truly and with perfect fairness what you have personally seen and heard of in connection with the subject, so that matters can be publicly investigated.

Within the past few months, questions have been asked in the House of Commons in England as to why in a British Colony like Hongkong the buying and selling of slaves had not yet been forbidden, and why the servant girls were still allowed to be cruelly treated by their owners. The Hongkong Government has already replied in detail, contradicting these accusations and the local English newspapers have also obtained and published my views on the subject. Now reports are again being circulated in London among different classes of people to the effect that we Chinese in Hongkong buy and bring servant girls up for prostitution, and for the immoral purposes of their masters who, when not pleased with them, resell them and that frequently the girls are bodily treated by their owners who flog them, or injure them by various cruel means. The originators of these reports requested the Government of England to order the Government of Hongkong to enact a law to prohibit the buying and keeping of servant-girls, or to impose restrictions on those families who possess servant-girls by compelling them to report and register their possessions, and by appointing officers to inspect periodically the girls.

There might have been a small number of cases in which the owners wantonly ill-treated their servant girls. In these cases, we should take measures to prevent their recurrence. Even in the case of animals and birds, the Europeans have formed a society to prevent their ill-treatment. I am sure that for the good treatment of servant-girls brought up by themselves, the Chinese will not hesitate to help in forming a society to carry on the object. The Chairman traced the history of the system in China and proceeding said:—The Chinese residents in this Colony know that it is against the wishes of the local authorities to buy and sell women and girls and that there is no remedy for swindlers. There have been cases in which the mothers conspired with the go-betweens to sell their daughters and after a time reported to the authorities as having lost their daughters. Then they went to the families who bought them, and regained the custody of their daughters without paying back a cent, while those families dared not bring their cases into court. Buying is therefore seldom done in Hongkong unless there can be produced some kind of evidence of good faith. I do not propose to repeat verbatim what I told the reporters of the English papers, for it would take up too much of your time, nor do I wish to use the same arguments I used to them, for people have already said that this meeting was called to defend the "mui tsai" system.

I need scarcely say that it was not, for, as you are aware, the system is more or less a part of the question of economics in China. Without improving the economic conditions of that country any at-

have yourselves seen and heard of. As the views which I am going to give, cover almost every point raised in the questions, I don't think that I need deal with them set by set, but I will more or less keep to the order in which they have been put. In doing so, I may have to repeat some of the remarks I have already made, in order to make matters clear.

1. There are two distinct classes of people who buy young girls and keep them; one class buy and keep servant-girls for domestic service and the other for prostitution. The two should not be mixed up. Those who buy and keep young girls for domestic service are of the respectable class, who would not have their good name stained by such a designation as "tortoise" (nick name for brother-keepers), the daughters of many of whom are prostitutes, and subjected to extortions by the official underlings and local tyrants, without whose connivance and protection, their trade cannot be carried on quietly, for the buying of young girls to be brought up for prostitution is punishable by law. Young girls sold for domestic service cannot be made to prostitute themselves without the consent of their parents and that of the girls themselves. Their purchasers guilty of the offence are liable to paying a heavy damage in addition to the punishment provided by law, and to the return of the girls to their parents without compensation. Those who buy and keep girls for prostitution generally make special arrangements with the girls' parents and pay higher prices for them and in some cases they pretend to buy for adoption; hence there are different forms of documents, namely, "Presentation," "Perpetuity" and "Adoption."

2. & 3. There are, now, no slaves in China, or if there are still a few, they are not recognized as such; or it is rather because they find it pays them better to remain with their old owners as servants than they have not left. Girls have never been counted as slaves. They are generally bought very young. People do not like to buy big girls because they are difficult to control and after a few years' service, they will have to be married off. When the girls are too young to look after themselves, the masters amuse and, in some cases, the masters' wives and daughters have to dress them and keep them clean until they become old enough to work. Their parents are allowed to come and see them periodically, and when they come, they are, as a rule, provided with board and lodging and in many cases paid their travelling expenses by the girls' masters. In the case of rich families, the girls' parents not infrequently obtain gifts of money and old clothing. One's own clamsen's daughters are often taken over to be servant girls. Girls cannot be married as wives or concubines to men of the same class. The administration of domestic service is, in every case, in the hands of the mistresses. Should a man take a fancy to his servant girl, he must first obtain his wife's consent and then that of the girl herself and her parents, before he can make her a concubine. If he carries on secretly with the girl, although the latter is a consenting party, he will have to answer to his wife, when and if she finds him out. It is the same in the case of his concubines' servant girls. There is yet a greater source of danger to a man who has seduced his servant girl. If the girl is eventually married out of his family, and her husband finds that she is not chaste and if she makes a confession, then her old master will not only be regarded with scorn by his relatives and friends and cursed by his wife or concubine, as the case may be, but will also be subjected to blackmailing by the girl's husband and parents. There have been cases, in which men in high social positions quietly made their servant girls their concubines without the knowledge and consent of their wives, but in such cases the girls' parents were bribed and separate establishments provided for the girls and their children who were, in after days, recognized as legal heirs. Other cases have occurred, in which, after having made the girl concubine, the wives whose consent had not previously been obtained made things so hot for the men, that they had to pay the girls large sums of money and send them secretly back to their parents, giving them a free hand as to whether they should bide their time or marry other men as they might please. In

the case of the girls kept by concubines, similar formalities have to be gone through. Cases have also been heard of, in which the girls who were formally made concubines became favourites, which the wives and the senior concubines were relegated to second places. This is one of the instances of what the Chinese commonly call as slighting the wife to please the concubine, and such offence is punishable by law. No cases have ever come to light, in which the masters had a free hand to do what they liked with their servant girls.

4. The Chinese Government has not up to now, enacted any law to prohibit the system of "Mui Tsai." At the commencement of the Republic, the Commissioner of Police of Canton attempted to do so. He compelled most of those families kept *mui tsai* to give them up and he had quite a large number of them lodged in a building specially maintained for the purpose. Before long, however, he had to ask the families concerned to take back the girls because the latter, which in the case of the commission clamoured for the same kind of clothing and food which they used to enjoy in their former homes, and those who were old enough either wanted him to procure for them suitable husbands or begged to be allowed to go out to hunt for husbands. For the younger ones, he had to employ amahs to look after them. In short, he was pestered with so great a variety of requests by the girls, and worried so often by the poor who volunteered to hand their daughters over to him to be brought up that he became disgusted and gave up the attempt as a hopeless job. It was also suggested by some reformers that both the concubine and servant-girl systems should be abolished but that suggestion was not adopted owing to its impracticability.

5. Girls sold to the wealthy families are as a rule well off, doing very little work; of those sold to the middle class some have to work fairly hard, and others have light work, though not so well off as those sold to the wealthy families. It is more or less a question of luck. In the wealthy families, the girls act as companions to their masters' children, wait on their mistresses, go on errands, do a little sewing when they have learned it, and attend to the wants of female visitors when required. In the families of the middle class, they have to help in cooking, sewing, washing, cleansing and sweeping, carrying light loads, marketing and such general work as an ordinary man's own daughter would have to do, were they with their parents; and they are sure of their food and clothing, while with their parents they could not be sure of either. The percentage of cases, in which the mistresses are exacting, bad-tempered or cruel hearted in treating their servant girls is infinitesimal. These women would treat their own daughters no better, if their daughters were as naughty, lazy and disobedient as some of the servant girls are. It is not of rare occurrence that the parents of girls, who are sure of their food and clothing, while with their parents, they could not be sure of either. The percentage of cases, in which the mistresses are exacting, bad-tempered or cruel hearted in treating their servant girls is infinitesimal. These women would treat their own daughters no better, if their daughters were as naughty, lazy and disobedient as some of the servant girls are. It is not of rare occurrence that the parents of girls, who are sure of their food and clothing, while with their parents, they could not be sure of either. The percentage of cases, in which the mistresses are exacting, bad-tempered or cruel hearted in treating their servant girls is infinitesimal. 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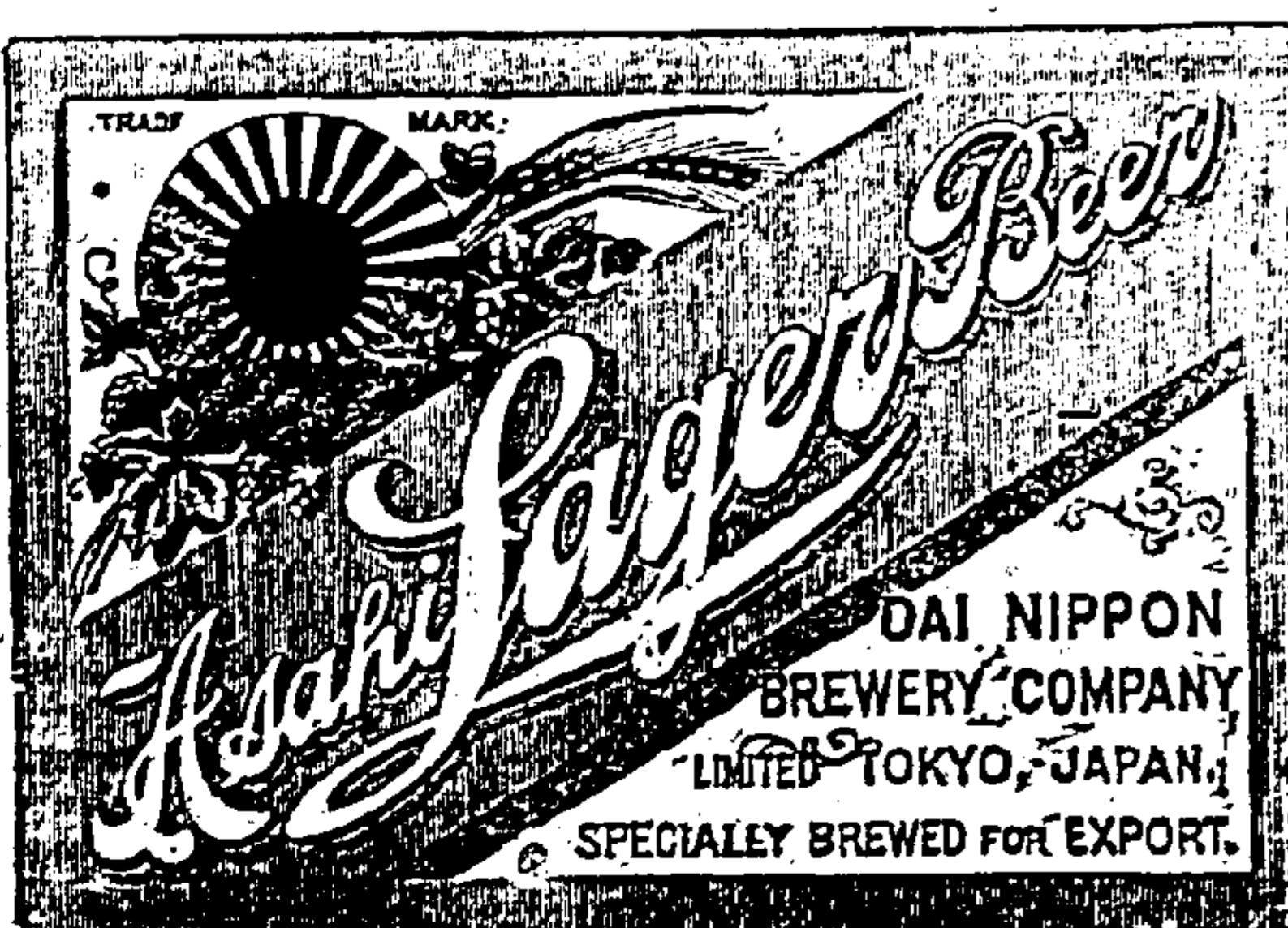
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THE "MUI-TSAI" QUESTION.

(Continued from Page 2.)

Many servant-girls have been married into good families and have been the means of lifting up their parents and brothers. In some villages, many girls are killed, when born, if no one can be found to take them over. Also in every district when a poor man cannot earn enough to keep all the mouths of his family going, he is compelled to get rid of his children or even his wife, and at the same time to leave his aged mother to public charity.

For philanthropic and commercial reasons, let conclusions be formed from the particulars gathered as above.

There remain a few minor points to be dealt with. Before the system of slaves was introduced, sons and nephews did servitor's work for their fathers and uncles and daughters and nieces for their mothers and aunts. Speaking, literally the juniors waited on their elders morning and evening, carrying out their orders and performing every kind of menial labour, which the elders ordered them to perform, in addition to tilling their land and herding their cattle. They were not paid for their labour, and when their elders were displeased with them, they had to kneel down with canes on their backs and asked to be thrashed, and even when they were ordered to die they had to.

Whether justly treated or not, they had no remedy. After slaves were created, sons and daughters, nephews and nieces were gradually relieved of such burdens which were shifted on to the shoulders of the slaves. This system has died out and has, therefore, no bearing on what we are now discussing.

But the word "slavery" which is employed by our English friends in connection with the "mui-tsa system" calls for some explanation. As I said before, when interviewed by their newspaper reporters, its meaning depends very much on how it is interpreted.

According to our point of view, what a father does in accumulating wealth and leaving it to his children is slavery.

He labours hard to earn money for his children, to enable them to live in comfort while he has to put up with all sorts of difficulties and worries. Hence our sons are humorously called masters and ourselves slaves. In the same way I may be called your slave because I labour for you and what I am doing may be called slavery.

Talking of racial discrimination which the continuance of the "mui-tsa" system is said to constitute, I am not sure what is really meant by it. If it is meant that the system being a Chinese system, if allowed to remain, the Chinese would remain Chinese and the British British, I can only say, and I think you will all agree with me, that its abolition will not and cannot convert the two races into the same habits and thoughts. There cannot be more prominent discrimination than what we are now already in existence namely:

The Chinese Ordinance: A secretariat for Chinese Affairs; reserved residential areas for Europeans; Chinese offenders alone sentenced to stocks and flogging, etc. But this question should not be dragged into today's discussion, and I would not have mentioned it but for the amusing reference of the matter of racial discrimination by the "Daily Press."

I say before me many of you who do not keep "mui-tsa", so that it cannot be said that the opinions which will be expressed here all come from those who are benefited by the system. It is of no material importance to me whether the system will be abolished or not. What should be considered is how far will its abolition affect the welfare of the poor, and whether its abolition alone will improve the conditions of the girls and their parents. For instance, today, if the Hongkong Government were to adopt the same measure as was adopted by the Commissioner of Police of Canton ten years ago there would be handed over to the Government ten to fifteen thousand girls, some very young and some marriageable. Would or could the girls be taken care of at the public's expense, or would they be all returned to their parents? And suppose many of the girls refuse either to be taken over by the Government or to go back to their parents: would the Government go to the extreme of driving away all the families possessing such girls or compulsorily dragging

the girls away and housing them elsewhere? It was feared in the case of the proposed establishment of an industrial school or reformatory in Hongkong for the poor Chinese boys who at present hawk in the streets without license and commit municipal and criminal offences that their members would be swelled by the uninterrupted inflow of children from the mainland, it is not to be feared that while the number of "mui-tsa" was reduced, the number of prostitutes would be increased? "Foster-daughters" and "adopted" daughters, as you are aware, are the designations generally used as a cloak for purchasing girls for the purpose of prostitution by a special class of people. I have now laid bare all the circumstances which I have studied in relation to the subject and I will leave it to you to formulate your replies to the questions asked, and to make such suggestions as will tend effectively to prevent abuses, if abuses do exist to such an extent as require interference.

The Hon. Mr Ho Fock said:—

This matter originated with an English lady, Mrs. Hazelwood, and her discussions form the materials

for discussion at this meeting. It

seems to me significant that none of

the many officials of our Cadet Ser-

vice, who have successively pursued

the study of the Chinese language,

manners and customs in Canton for

long periods, has raised the ques-

tion of the "mui-tsa" system with a

view to its abolition or control if

the system were fraught with such

abuses as alleged. To name a few:

there were Sir Henry May and Sir

James Stewart Lockhart, Mr. A. W.

Brewin and Mr. Cecil Clements;

and there are Mr. C. Mc. I. Messer

Mr. E. R. Halifax, Mr. E. D. C.

Wolfe, Mr. S. B. C. Ross and Mr.

A. G. M. Fletcher. Surely, these

gentlemen's experience and knowledge of the subject cannot be inferior to

those of Mrs. Hazelwood. There

are six main questions before us, and I now venture to express my

views on them in the order as they

appear in the Agenda, with the

hope that you will give us the bene-

fit of your own unbiased opinions.

(1) Prostitutes are mostly re-

cruited from young girls brought up

for the purpose by a special class

of women commonly known as "tor-

toise-women." Unlike servant-girls

they are generally regarded as or-

designated adopted daughters and are

not given menial work so as to

preserve their good looks and the

softness of their skin, with a view

to their earning a good income in due

course. In some cases, people make

their living upon the prostitution of

their own daughters. It is, how-

ever, very rare that a servant girl is

made to become a prostitute, for

the owner is generally deterred by

the law which prevails both in

Hongkong and in China, prohibiting

the sale of girls for the purpose of

prostitution.

(2) There is a vast difference be-

tween a slave and a servant girl. A

slave remains such not only in his

own person, but in the persons of

his descendants from generation to

generation without cessation, while

a servant-girl becomes absolutely

free upon her marriage. The sys-

tem of slavery was abolished in the

Tsing Dynasty.

(3) The object of acquiring ser-

vant girls is mainly to provide

domestic service. When and if the

master takes a servant girl as a

concubine, as happens sometimes, it is

generally done with the consent of

the girl herself. Very few cases

have been heard of where servant-

girls have been resold after having

been disdained by their masters,

for Chinese women and girls highly

value their good name and chastity.

If such a thing happens, it is unlike-

ly that the parents of the wronged

girl will remain silent with folded

arms.

(4) The system of "mui-tsa" has

never been abolished in China.

Some years ago, Chan King-za, the

Commissioner of Police of Canton,

made an attempt towards that end,

but he had eventually to drop the

matter owing to the difficulties he

encountered.

(5) In Hongkong, persons found

guilty of ill-treating their servant

girls have, in the past, been invariably

punished with imprisonment

if one's own children are guilty

of naughtiness or disobedience, they

are mildly chastised, and one cannot

find any good reason for withholding

such treatment towards servant

girls.

(6) Poverty is prevalent in China;

many people with several children

would find it difficult to feed all of

them, and consequently would have

to sell at least a daughter so that

not only would there be one mouth

to feed but the girl so disposed

of would be saved from cold and

hunger. There are others who

have to sell a daughter in order to

obtain the wherewithal to establish

small business for the purpose of

keeping the remaining members of

the family from starvation. The

abolition of the "mui-tsa" system

may lead to child destruction by

drowning, strangulation or other

means. There are several

thousands of servant-girls in Hong-

kong and proper measures must first

be taken for their care before any

law should be introduced, if it were

ever to be introduced, to abolish

the system. Besides, no good</

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having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 3rd Aug., 1921 will be subject to rent.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees' representative and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard and Douglas, at 10 a.m. on Wednesday and Saturday. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claim will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

No fire insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

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Hongkong, 27th July, 1921.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE STEAMSHIP

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Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd, at Kowloon, whence, and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary is given before 30th inst.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 5th prox. will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Under-signed on or before the 15th prox. or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 5th prox. at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

Agents.

DUNLOP WORKS AT KOBE.

At the Dunlop Works at Kobe, the Management informed the men that the Company's reply would be given shortly, so the men have been attending to their routine work as usual. It is stated that some of the men's demands will be complied with, while others will be refused; and if necessary the works will be closed, in which case the workers will not get half-pay, like men at the Mitsu Bishi and Kawasaki Dockyards.

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Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary is given before 30th July.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 5th prox. will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Under-signed on or before the 15th prox. or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 5th prox. at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

Agents.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE ADMIRAL LINE

"SILVER STATE"

CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE ADMIRAL LINE

The Steamship

"SILVER STATE"

having arrived from New York & Seattle via ports, on July 31st consignees are hereby notified that their cargo is being landed at their risk into the Godowns of The Hon Shan Godown Co., 16 & 17 Kennedy Town Praya, Hongkong, and stored at consignee's risk.

Consignees of cargo must produce an Import permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading will be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged cargo is to be left in the Godowns where it will be examined at 10 a.m. on Aug. 6th by the Co's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard and Douglas.

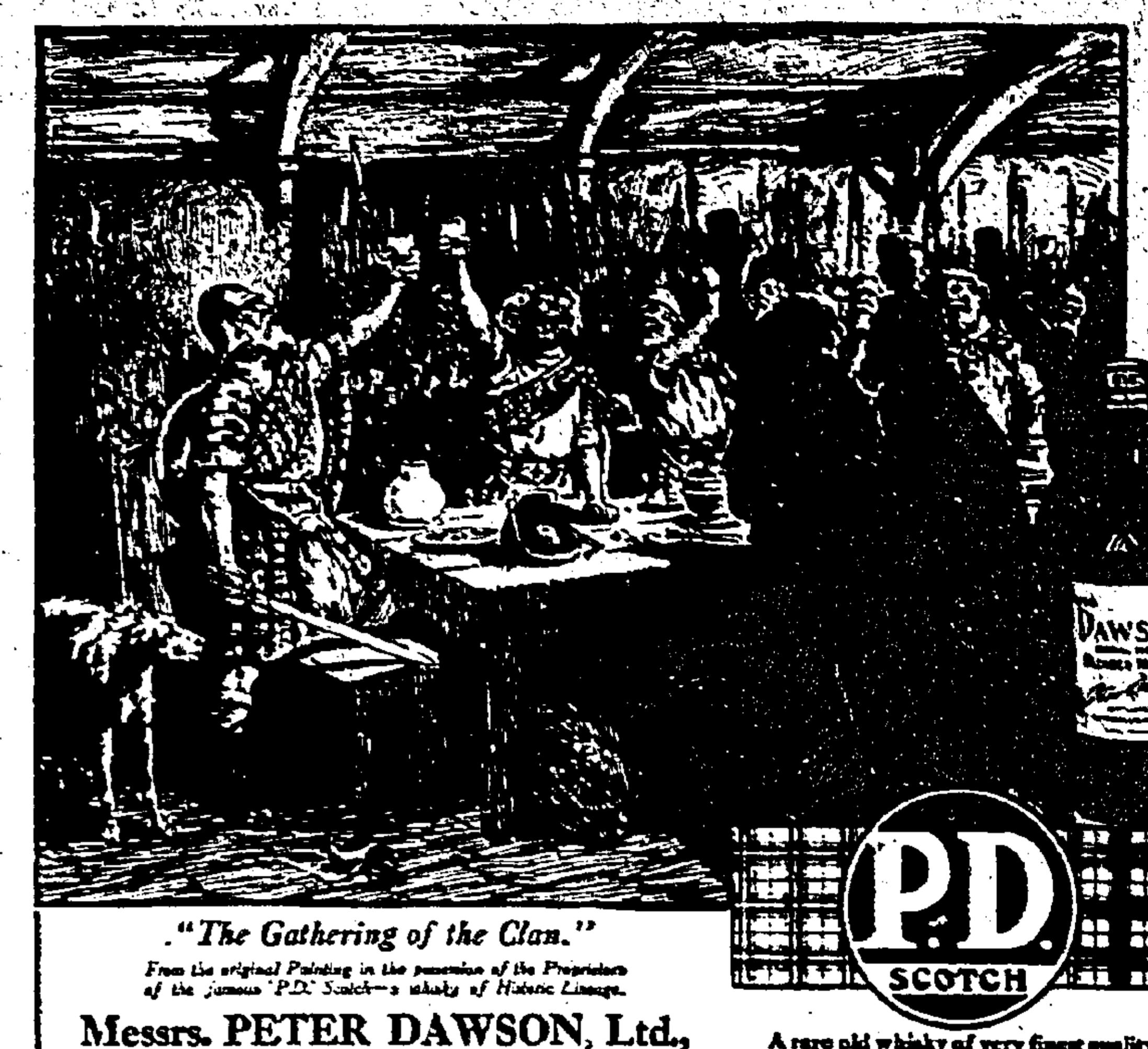
All claims must be presented within thirty days of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized. No claim will be recognized after the goods have left the Godowns, and cargo undelivered on and after Aug. 8th will be subject to rent.

No fire insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

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Hongkong. 30th July, 1921.



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one speaker who definitely opposed the abolition of the *mai-tai* system, pending arrangements to be made for the insistence of *mai-tai* and an improvement in conditions in China. Who would accept the responsibility of looking after the large number of young girls after the prohibition had taken effect? Would the local religious and benevolent institutions assume the undertaking? The prohibition of sale of *mai-tai* party vigorously opposed Mr. Wood, who was interrupted several times during his speech. Shouts for order were made by the Chairman and others. Criticizing the conduct of some of the speakers, Mr. Lau Chu-pak said he anticipated the disputes when he called the meeting. The speakers should confine themselves to the questions. There was no need to be excited. He felt sure that some who advocated the abolition of the *mai-tai* system were those who inwardly opposed it. They were people with glib tongues and callous hearts, whose enthusiasm was mere camouflage. Mr. Lau Chu-pak then put the five questions the subject matter of the meeting, severally, to the meeting. All the accusations were denied. The meeting then unanimously decided to form a society for the protection of servant-girls.

EJECTMENT ORDER APPLICATION.

First Case Under New Ordinance.

Judgment was given by Mr. Justice Wood on Saturday

in a case in which Lam Yuk claimed possession of the ground floor of No. 331, Queen's Road West, occupied by the Fuk Ming Firm (Heung Chan-tung, managing partner), electrical and gas fitters.

This is the first case to come up since the passing of the new Rents Bill. It was claimed by Mr. F.X. D'Almada, who appeared for plaintiff, that a month's notice to quit was given on May 31st, which was long before the Ordinance came into force. For the defendants it was stated that the premises were used as a dwelling, but Mr. D'Almada contended that the floor was let as business premises.

His Lordship said the notice to quit expired before the commencement of the Rents Ordinance, 1921. The writ in this case was also made, he had further to con-

sider whether it was equitable that the tenant should be ejected from these premises. In considering this he had to notice that the object of the Ordinance was to protect residents of premises from being turned out of their habitation. It was not to protect firms and trading concerns from eviction from premises occupied for the purpose of trade. The tenants in these proceedings claimed the protection of the Ordinance only so far as that they used the premises concerned for habitation and not in any way by reason of the fact that they had used them for trade. The ground, therefore, on which the tenants could claim equitable consideration must be that if they were evicted from these premises they were unable to find other premises in which to live. In the present case the tenant before the Court was tenant not only of these premises, but was the tenant also of house at 838, Queen's Road West, second floor, which was nearly opposite the premises in respect of which this summons was issued. It was clear, therefore, that the tenant was in no difficulty as to finding residential accommodation. The persons who, in fact, occupied these premises under the tenancy were a number of barbers assistants, for whom, it had been stated, accommodation had been found. His Lordship did not, therefore, propose to interfere with the operation of the Law in this case, and he would grant an order for ejectment, with costs.

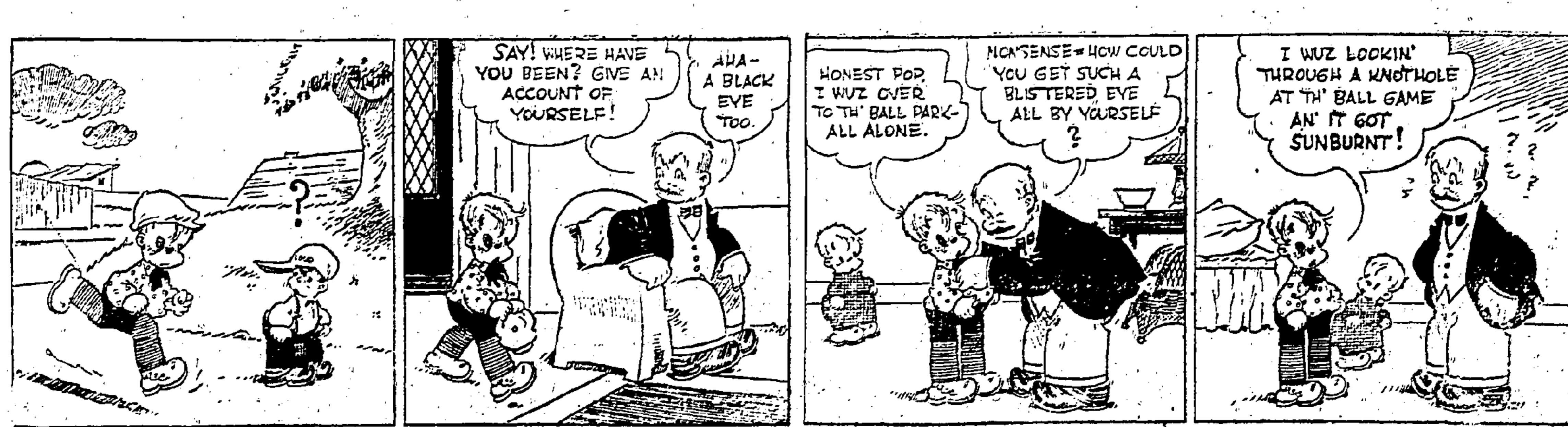
CHIHHLI COAL.
Coal has been found at Chihyachow, Chibili, and is reported to be of very good quality.

ITALIAN CABINET'S POLICY.
The Premier, Signor Bonomi, outlined the new Government's programme in the Senate and Chamber of Deputies on July 18. As regards foreign policy, the new Cabinet, which the Premier emphasized was a Coalition Cabinet, was absolutely bound by the undertakings of its predecessors,—undertakings which Italy was determined loyally to fulfil. "Italy," continued the Premier, "desires to work with her allies in the reconstruction of a better Europe," that is why Italy lost no time in accepting the invitation of the United States to attend a disarmament conference.

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The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, MONDAY, AUGUST 1, 1921.

THE "MAYFLOWER" TERCENTENARY.

To-day America holds her "Mayflower" celebrations, and British sentiment may with pride associate itself with the occasion. Just over 300 years ago a little band from Plymouth put off for the new world, and after touching Holland, where some co-religionists abided, the handful of colonists pointed their craft for the Atlantic seaboard. The voyage, which occupied some months, was attended by perils premonitory of trials to come, but in December 1620 the party landed at a point which they appropriately named Plymouth. The Pilgrim Fathers "builded better than they knew." That historic cadre of an old Lancashire family, of whom America's national poet has preserved a likeness in "The Courtship of Miles Standish," and his humbler companions might well stare with amazement at the scene of their terrestrial efforts. The Mayflower pioneers, as has been said, "carried the life-spark of the largest nation on our earth." If not literally correct, the spirit of the dictum is sufficiently manifest. Directly out of the Pilgrim Fathers' settlement grew the New England States, which in the process of three centuries have expanded into the mighty republic that to-day has such a commanding voice in the destinies of the universe.

The exodus from Plymouth was born of oppression, which at later date and in different form was finally to sever the great colony from the Mother Country. The early settlers, however, gladly acknowledged themselves subjects of the British Crown, and the sailing of the Mayflower is held in affectionate remembrance by the people of the Old Country as well as by Americans, as was demonstrated last year by the pageant at the port of embarkation. Anglo-Saxons, on whichever side of the Atlantic, could not do other than experience a glow of admiration, not to say veneration, for this band of intrepid founders, hand to hand with Nature in a vast and strange land. Their exploits against redskins, disease, and the thousand and one other hindrances surrounding such a venture form a big page in the annals of romance, and have thrilled generations of adults as well as of the young.

The resolution and enterprise of the colonists were proof against all obstacles, and the community grew and grew. Strictly speaking, the Mayflower heroes were not the first settlers from England. In Elizabeth's reign Raleigh took out a party to the region named in honour of the Virgin Queen. This attempt at colonisation was not successful, but some thirty years later it was renewed with effect. It is on the landing of the Mayflower pioneers, however, that Americans look with special pride as the beginning of their history. That his ancestors came over in the Mayflower is the American's boast, as it used to be the boast of the aristocrats at home that his came over with the Conqueror. Perhaps the American's is the more justifiable, for his ancestors did not come from an alien land. At any rate, to have had ancestors who came over in the Mayflower is, we take it, the hall-mark of the "100 per cent. American." First the Pilgrims, who, like their Bourbon friends, learned nothing and forgot nothing, did their best to alienate the colonists, and ultimately the folly of a Hanoverian monarch and certain of his Ministers, Pitt and Burke, honourable exceptions, culminated in violent rupture. In these days, British and Americans have marched side by side, and it would be a fitting triumph if the year that sees the United States celebrating the Mayflower Tercentenary at the new Plymouth were also to witness the success of the armament restriction conference at Washington.

NOTES & COMMENTS.

France and England.

There can be no question that the most important telegraphic news received on Saturday was in relation to the strained Anglo-French situation arising out of that of Upper Silesia. As we stated a few days ago there is every reason why these two great countries should continue to enjoy a friendship that has been marked by mutual sacrifice and which could be a powerful agency for maintaining the peace of Europe. We feel that on both sides motives have been imputed that do not really exist; we do not think that France wants to break the Peace Treaty or that she is animated by greed, and we do not think that Britain is keener on showing friendship to Germany than she is to France. Both countries, in their own way and according to their own lights, are trying to do that which will prove of benefit. The phrasing of the Notes which have been exchanged has been strained, but that which Reuter summarised for us on Saturday and which was sent by Britain to France was candid itself. As much as one may regret the need for such outspokenness one can legitimately welcome it, because it is only by complete freedom from camouflage that we shall get back to the days in which the French and English races thought and acted as one. Let us have a frank and open statement from both sides, see where they differ and come to a sensible understanding about them. We shall never get the air cleared by secret diplomacy and the usual ways of international statesmanship; it is a matter for public opinion to settle. And we feel certain that if it could be left to such there would be a spontaneous and close amalgamation. It is no good for British politicians to accuse the French of taking isolated action and it is no use French politicians accusing the British of being pro-German. Accusations won't get us any farther. We want to get down to principles and policies and soon as these have been defined and agreed upon we shall find the other troubles dissipating. We are not prepared to assume that the principles and policies of France differ so widely from our own that we need must weaken an entente which has been consecrated by such a tremendous sacrifice. The cables received on Sunday indicate a happy improvement in the official attitude.

The Chinese Situation.

The Cantonese have settled their friends the Kwangsi-militarists at least, nearly so. And now, according to report, the south as a whole is turning its attention towards the north. President Sun Yat-sen, it is said, is going to organise a military campaign and for this purpose has dispatched telegrams to Szechuan, Yunnan, and Hunan. How quickly the tables have been reversed. It was only a little less than a month ago that the news was full of plans for the attacking of Kwangtung by a large number of other provinces, but those plans failed to materialise. Kwangsi was left on its own to fight a battle a little too big for it. Now that the Cantonese are in the ascendant it is quite within the realms of probability that the other neighbouring provinces will definitely break away from the inefficient Peking rule and help the Cantonese to establish a Government at the northern capital. There is talk that all the provinces south of the Yangtze will join in and if such proved to be the case the days of the Peking gang would be short indeed. The news from Changsha has been a little disquieting; nothing has broken out and it is said that the city is looted. Changsha is a very large city—one of the largest in China—and the Ichang and Wuchang affair will look rather small in comparison if the mutiny has been on anything like a general scale. Chekiang has been at loggerheads with Peking for some time and there are good grounds for supposing that not a little collusion has been going on between Canton and that province of late. Looking at the Chinese situation as a whole there is not a lot to recommend a continuance of the present regime in Peking; the country is practically bankrupt, it is under the domination of a few war lords and there is absolutely no national cohesion. If the south—or whatever combination of forces comes in opposition to the Peking authorities—can work a change for the better than China would

DAY BY DAY.

IT IS ONE THING TO BE TRAMPTED, ANOTHER THING TO FALL.—Shakespeare.

The motor bus which runs from Sheung Shui station to the large native village of Ue Long, New Territories, came to grief yesterday morning. It was on its way from the station with a number of passengers when, in avoiding a water buffalo, it ran down a small embankment into a paddy field. Fortunately, no one was seriously injured, but the front part of the bus was very much damaged.

For the theft of a pair of shoes, a Chinese apprentice employed at a local boiler works was sentenced this morning by Mr. R. E. Lindsell to ten strokes with the rattan. A very curious procedure which the prisoner adopted was to take away one shoe at a time, but this measure, if it were done out of a sense of precaution, proved to be useless, as he was caught whilst taking away the remaining one of the pair.

A Chinese boy, with a previous conviction for a similar offence, was sentenced by Mr. G. N. Orme at the Magistracy this morning for the theft of a suit of clothing, from a matchbox at Kennedy Town. The owner of the clothes, who was having a dip on the beach at the time, chased the thief into town, where he eventually caught the boy and handed him over to a constable. Sentence of three months' hard labour was inflicted.

A Chinese appeared before Mr. R. E. Lindsell at the Magistracy this morning in consequence of a charge preferred against him of snatching a gold ear-pick from a Chinese woman in Queen's Road Central yesterday. After pointing out the serious nature of the act, his Worship sentenced the defendant to six months' hard labour, but refused an order for application for defendant to be birched in view of his tender age.

Some ingenuity was displayed by a burglar yesterday morning in his quest after the personal effects of the folks of a shop in Shanghai Street. Knocking off a partition in the stair case he inserted a bamboo pole with a hook attached and fished out a bundle of clothes. He was, however, not permitted to retain possession of his ill-gotten goods for long, for in going down Temple Street he was detected by a Chinese constable and searched. A pair of pliers tied very insecurely to the man's belt with a piece of string at this moment dropped out from under his trousers and gave the game completely away. A charge of larceny and with being in possession of a burglarious instrument was this morning preferred against the prisoner, and Mr. G. N. Orme, who tried the case, sentenced the man to three months' hard labour.

CRUELTY TO CHICKEN.

Tied by the Legs.

In a charge of cruelty to chicken preferred against a Chinese before Mr. R. E. Lindsell at the Magistracy this morning, the prisoner, pleading not guilty, said that the chicken were so comfortably arranged in the crates that no harm could possibly happen to them. It was proved that in one crate containing eight birds, five were tied together by the legs. The other three were treated in the same way. They could hardly regain the use of their legs when freed. In the second crate four chicken were also tied together, and the prosecuting Police Officer stated that the other occupants of this crate were a live duck and two roast ones!

The Magistrate asked the defendant how he would like to be tied by the legs to five or six of other Chinese. The poser did not fetch any reply from the defendant, who then fined \$50.

well repaid for the sorrows that are bound to attend a forced reorganisation. The point for foreign interests to decide is, will the change now threatened be for the better? If that question is answerable in the affirmative, then we all ought to hope for its early consummation.

FALL OF TUNG YUEN.

EYE-WITNESS'S NARRATIVE.

Pillage, looting, rape, murder and all the atrocities of modern warfare marked the capture of Tung Yuen by the Kwangtung forces. A European eye-witness has given a Telegraph reporter a thrilling and graphic account of what occurred during the occupation of the city by the Kwangtung troops and his story, though somewhat nauscent in parts, makes interesting reading.

The only serious fighting that has occurred on the West River was at Tung Yuen. Here there was a battle that lasted for eleven days and the casualties must have numbered over a thousand. The city was taken from the Kwangtung forces by the Kwangtung troops no less than three times before the latter were able to hold it and the fighting was terrible. The city was bombarded for three days by a Kwangtung hydroplane, which flew from Wuchow, a distance of thirty miles but with the exception of the casualties caused by the sinking in the river of two boats laden with soldiers, there was little damage done, the aviators not attempting to destroy any property.

With the taking of the Tung Yuen there was the plundering of the place. Wealthy residents were held up at the point of the rifle and forced to conduct the soldiers to their treasure, which they had buried in anticipation of the fall of the city. One of the richest men in Tung Yuen was held up on no less than three different occasions. To the first squad of soldiers who stopped him he gave \$1,000, and to the second squad he gave \$2,000, but the third time he was held up he was compelled to conduct the party to his cellar, where the floor was ripped up and all his wealth discovered. Altogether the soldiers took from him over \$20,000 and left him without a cent. They also took away the unfortunate man's clothes.

Tearing down the doors of the houses and shops, the invaders cleaned places of business and dwellings right out. All the rice and other food-stuffs were taken and anything else on which they could lay their hands. What they were unable to carry away, such as heavy furniture they broke up. All the girls between the ages of 12 and 20 were taken from their homes and were divided up between the men, four girls to a dozen soldiers. To what indignities and tortures these girls were put it is easy to guess. The dead bodies of many were found the next day—they had been raped to death.

There are probably now between twelve and fifteen thousand unhappy people in that devastated area without rice or food of any kind. No supplies can come from either down or up river—they are simply cut off—and if these unfortunate are not taken care of within a few days there is nothing but starvation ahead of them. Some relief work is being done by the Wuchow Chamber of Commerce, who are distributing rice, and the Tung Wah Hospital in Hongkong also are doing all in their power to assist the people of Tung Yuen. This is the only district where there is any distress.

The Kwangtung forces have taken all the cities on the West River past Tung Yuen without fighting of any serious nature and by now they probably occupy Nanning.

Trade and boat traffic should be resumed in about a week, and this opening-up of trade will enable the people to get supplies and relief from other districts. Wuchow is now beginning to open up and conditions are becoming normal again. Business for the last five weeks has been stagnated.

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with a deep inner curve, which conforms to every movement of the eye and makes the sight equally clear in every portion of the glass. Toric will set closer to the eye than the ordinary flat lens thus doing away with the annoying reflections from the edge of the glass. For those who wish the very best in lenses, we recommend torics. The Hongkong Optical Co., Successors to Clark & Co., Manufacturing and Refracting Opticians, located in Queen's Road Central, manufacturers torics on all prescriptions in White, Smoke, Amber, Crookes or Fisual.

THE BALL GAME.

AN UNABRIDGED DESCRIPTION.

(CONTRIBUTED)

Playing like a bunch of indigent saxophone players, the Hongkong baseball team handed the baton ring an overthrust else to the Rizal nine Saturday afternoon, 21 to 9. It wasn't baseball, it was slaughter.

With three regular players out of the lineup because of illness, the locals at the last minute presented a patched-up team that displayed none of the dash and aggressiveness that has characterized their play in recent games and although they were able to stem the tide of the Rizal batters for five innings, the sixth and seventh frames saw the destroyer boys hitting the ball with a viciousness that broke through the morale of the Hongkongites, the gobs securing twelve runs in these two innings. The sailors started off in the first inning with one down Alarcon got a life of Potter's poor peg to first, but was caught off second. Appel to White. Then with two out Weilmunster reached first, stole second and scored when McLaurie ripped off a slashing drive to right field, which Brown first misjudged and then allowed to roll past him. McLaurie completing the circuit before the ball could be returned.

The third inning saw another score, when Crisostomo hit safely advanced on Alarcon's infield out and scored on Weilmunster's second safe hit. McLaurie fanned and Thompson closed the inning by grounding out to first.

Isrigg started things rolling in the fourth with a safe hit, and crossed the plate on two costly infield errors, in the fifth Weilmunster was passed on four wide ones, and ambled home when McLaurie leaned on one for a clean home run.

Up to this point it was anybody's game, the locals leading 9 to 7, but two hits, two errors and Weilmunster's home run to right field netted four runs, giving the Rizal the lead, and in the seventh inning a fusilade of hits coupled with ridiculous fielding gave the gobs eight more scores.

The final run came in the eighth when Rapadio cracked out a three bagger and scored on Crisostomo's infield out.

The locals started their scoring in the second inning. Brown, Lasher and Murray each walked filling the bases. Appel forced Lasher, Brown scoring, and Potter reached first when his bunt hit forced Murray. White drew a base on balls and with two on base Lake hit a home run along the left field foul line scoring three runs, putting the locals in the lead 5 to 2.

Appel reached first on Alarcon's error in the fourth, stole second and scored on Potter's single. Potter stole second and third and scored on Lake's infield tap.

The locals did their final scoring in the fifth. Fetterly drew a base on balls, Lasher singled and both scored on Appel's double.

The playing of McLaurie and Weilmunster were outstanding features of a game that was decidedly poorly played. A return game is scheduled with the "174" in two weeks.

Following is the box score:

RIZAL	AB	R	H	P	O	A	E
Crisostomo	2b	6	2	1	4	1	0
Alarcon, ss	6	2	1	0	4	0	0
Weilmunster, cf	5	4	3	1	0	1	0
McLaurie, lf	6	2	3	4	1	0	0
Thompson, lb	5	2	1	9	0	0	0
Harry, 3b	5	1	1	3	4	2	0
Isrigg, rf	5	2	1	0	0	0	0
Villaluz, c	6	2	3	5	1	0	0
Rapadio, p	5	3	1	1	7	0	0

48	20	14	27	17	3	
HONGKONG	AB	R	H	P	O	E
Potter, 3b	5	2	1	3	3	2
White, ss	3	1	1	3	2	0
Lake, lb	4	1	1	11	1	0
Daugherty, lf	5	0	1	4	0	1
Koch, c	5	0	0	5	1	0
Brown, rf	0	0	0	0	0	1
Fetterly, rf	3	2	0	0	0	1
Lasher, 2b	4	1	1	1	0	0
Murray, cf	4	0	0	0	0	1
Appel, p	4	2	2	0	10	1

37	9	7	27	17	10
Summary:	Two	base	hits,		
Appel, Isrigg, Thompson	Three	base	hits,		
McLaurie, Rapadio; Home runs,					
Lake, McLaurie, Weilmunster,					
2; Struck out, by Appel, 4; by					
Rapadio 4; Bases on balls, off					
Appel, 4; of Rapadio, 7; Time of					
game, 3 hours, 35 minutes.					
Umpire, Dr. Urquhart.					

Latest reports state that the bandits have withdrawn from Limchow city and gone northwards towards the Kwangsi border,

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LADIES'
BLOUSES

CHIC PARISIEN
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de Chine,

Plain Silk

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Voile



Assorted Colors

Assorted Sizes

YEE SANG FAT CO.

COOLIE SUES MISTRESS.

Unsuccessful Claim
for Wages.

Mrs. F. Morrison, of 49 Hollywood Road, was sued by Cheong Lam, a house coolie, at the Summary Court before Mr. Justice Wood on Saturday to recover \$21, said to represent wages due to him for a period of one month and five days.

The plaintiff's case was that his wages were \$18 per month. On June 13 he was given a month's pay, less \$3 and on July 3 defendant dismissed him without notice. Subsequently at the police station Mrs. Morrison offered to pay him half a month's wages but he refused it as it was not enough.

Cross-examined by Mr. D. H. Bleke, who appeared for the

defence, the plaintiff said that several times he asked for the \$3 and Mrs. Morrison refused to give it to him. On July 3 when he asked for the \$3 defendant told him to go away and see the police about it. He took that as a dismissal.

Mr. Bleke submitted that on July 3 defendant went to see Mrs. Morrison when she was in bed and demanded his wages up to date. Defendant told him to go away and he went straight off to the police station.

His Honour (Mr. Justice Wood) held that the plaintiff had not actually been dismissed and gave judgment for the defendant, an amount of \$3 to be credited to the plaintiff against the costs of the suit.

TUNGSTEN IN KIANGSI.

The Government has decided to monopolize the tungsten output of Kiangsi.

ON THE WATERFRONT.

Prominent Passengers Arrive on Kashmair.

The P. and O. liner Kashmair arrived at Hongkong yesterday morning from London and Antwerp with 70 passengers and about 1,700 tons of general cargo. There were 22 passengers and 500 tons of freight for this port, the principal item of the latter being 250 steel girders from Antwerp. After loading cargo and taking in 3,000 tons of bunker coal supplies at the Continental port the Kashmair sailed from London on June 24 for the Far East. The vessel had an uneventful voyage and made good time on the passage, arriving off Green Island on Saturday night.

The Kashmair brought 287 bags of mail from London on June 30 and therefore came round in a month, a very notable performance these days. Before the Kashmair left London orders were received that she would take the Far Eastern mails to their destination by water without transhipment overland as is customary. At Aden the Kashmair waited 30 hours for the steamer Morea to arrive from Marseilles with the mails for the Straits, China and Japan. Instead of sending the mail overland by way of India it was retained on board for a reason unknown on the vessel. The Straits bags were landed at Penang in 23 days after forwarding from London, two or three days ahead of the usual time it takes on the route through India. And, of course, they reached here in quicker time too.

There were many prominent passengers on the Kashmair for Hongkong.

Capt. Harold E. Sullivan, D.S.O., has arrived here to join the light cruiser Curlew, whose command is vacant by the preferment of Capt. W. M. James, C. B., to the cruiser Hawkins, the flagship of the commander-in-chief on the China Station. Vice-Admiral Sir Alexander Duff, K.C.B., to whom he will become flag captain and chief-of-staff. Capt. Sullivan was serving at the armistice in command of the depot ship Woolwich, and in command of the destroyer flotilla attached to her. At the battle of Jutland he was second-in-command of the 11th flotilla, and was awarded the D.S.O. for his able handling of his half-flotilla.

Lieut. T. R. Beatty returned to Hongkong to rejoin H. M. S. Magnolia.

Mr. H. Johnstone, a wireless specialist, has come to take an appointment at the Stonecutters Island Station.

Mr. and Mrs. P. O. Butler and family are returning to Formosa, where Mr. Butler is H. B. M. Consul.

Capt. H. M. Catley, who is proceeding to Shanghai is an ex-officer of the Chinese Labour Corps and only recently was demobilised from the Army of Occupation in Germany.

Engineer-Captain H. S. Garwood, O.B.E., has arrived at Hongkong to join one of the naval ships.

Mr. H. Johnstone, accompanied by Mrs. Johnstone and his sister, Miss J. Johnstone, is returning to Peking, where he is connected with the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

Mr. A. G. M. Ogden, British Vice-Consul at Tientsin, is on his way back to his post.

Mr. H. R. Buckland and Mrs. Buckland arrived from Singapore. Mr. Buckland has been transferred to the Hongkong staff of the E.E.A. and China Telegraph Co.

Cargoes Arrived.

The Blue Funnel steamer Keemun arrived at Hongkong this morning from Liverpool with 360 tons of general freight.

The Dodwell Line steamer Bolton Castle, from Boston and New York, arrived here on Saturday with 353 tons of assorted merchandise, including several motor cars for Hongkong and a number of railway carriage beds for transhipment to Haiphong.

The Danish motorship Africa came into port this morning from Copenhagen, bringing 650 tons of cargo for local discharge. There are on board 4,800 tons for Shanghai and Japan.

The Glen Line motorship Glenade also is discharging about 350 tons of European freight here to-day.

Italian Freighter in Port.

The Lloyd Triestino freighter Cilicia arrived at Hongkong on Saturday from Trieste, Venice, Brindisi and wayports. She had in her holds 462 tons for Hongkong and 100 tons for Shanghai & Japan, all of which will be discharged here as the vessel has been chartered for a special cargo, it is understood. The Cilicia

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

FISH

Fillets	80 cents per lb.
Haddock	70 " "
Kippers	60 " "
Red Herrings	30 " "

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Gouda (Full Cream)	\$1.25 .. lb.
Australian Cheddar	\$1.00 .. "

THE DAIRY FARM, ICE & COLD STORAGE CO. LTD.

STATION HOTEL
BURGLARY.TO-DAY'S
MISCELLANY

European Lady Robbed

A waterproof and a quantity of jewellery of the value of \$576 were stolen from a room occupied by Mrs. Tarby at the Station Hotel Kowloon, early on Saturday morning. Soon afterwards a constable intercepted a man in Canton Street and, on a search being made, the missing valuables and the waterproof were found on him. He confessed to having entered the Hotel by climbing the verandah and to stealing the jewellery which were left on the lady's dressing table. Charged before the Magistrate (Mr. G. N. Orme) this morning the thief was sentenced to three months' hard labour.

is one of the former Austrian Lloyd steamers, her old name being Maria Talerie. With a number of other ships of the Austrian company she was handed over to the Italian company as part of the spoils of war.

Silver State Arrives.

"A splendid voyage" was the reply given by both passengers and officers to a "Telegraph" reporter's questioning as to how the Admiralty Line's new Shipping Board steamer Silver State behaved on her maiden voyage from Seattle to Far Eastern ports. The vessel arrived at Hongkong yesterday afternoon, with 45 saloon and 173 steerage passengers and a total of 1,183 tons of general freight. There are 15 passengers booked through to Manila and 600 tons of her cargo is going on too. The vessel brought 381 bags of mail from the Pacific Coast and wayports.

Notable among the passengers on board were—Mrs. William Bowden-Smith, accompanied by Miss Edith M. G. Berners, who returned to her home in Hongkong from Shanghai; Lieut.-Col. MacGregor Greer, who returned from Shanghai; and Misses R. M. and E. M. Xavier, from Shanghai.

Leaving Seattle on July 9 the Silver State made her passage across the Pacific in good time and arrived at Yokohama 18 hours ahead of her schedule. The average speed was well over 17 knots, and the vessel was running at her economical mileage. The vessel is a great improvement on her predecessors in every way. She underwent considerable alteration, before she left the builders' hands at Newport News, after the first ships had developed defects and were seen to be unsuitable for the tropical trade on their maiden voyages. There was no hitch in any department, it was said, and officials of the line are well pleased with the Silver State. Everything was in such smooth running order that Messrs. J. J. Gorman and G. J. McCarthy, of the head office of the Admiralty Line at Shanghai, did not deem it necessary to continue their inspection of the vessel in service, and they did not come on to Hongkong as they intended to do.

The Silver State is commanded by Capt. E. P. Bartlett.

NOTICES.

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Boord & Son Old Tom and Dry
Booth's No. 1 Old Tom
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CAMERA NEWS



Here are shown Egyptians gathered in front of the home of Premier Adly Pasha during the recent trouble in Cairo.



This is the latest picture of Queen Wilhelmina of Holland. It was taken while she was visiting Livorno.



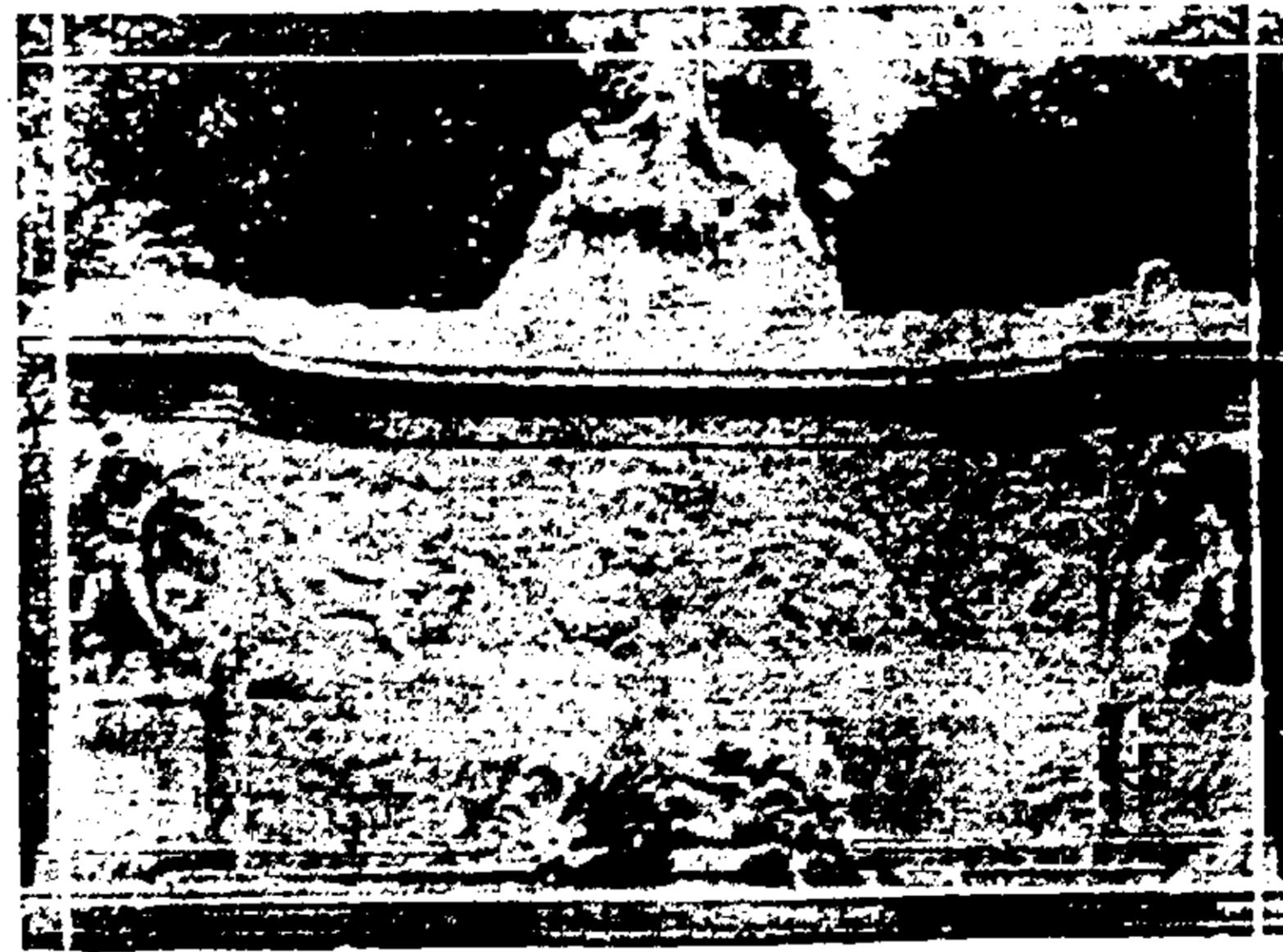
Babies interest Queen Mary more than anything else in the world. She pays a great deal of attention to hospitals. Here she is at Mothers' Hospital, London, which she officially opened the other day.



The Duke of Marlborough has married Miss Gladys Deacon, of Boston. The Duke was divorced in November last.



Miss Gladys Deacon, the new Duchess of Marlborough.



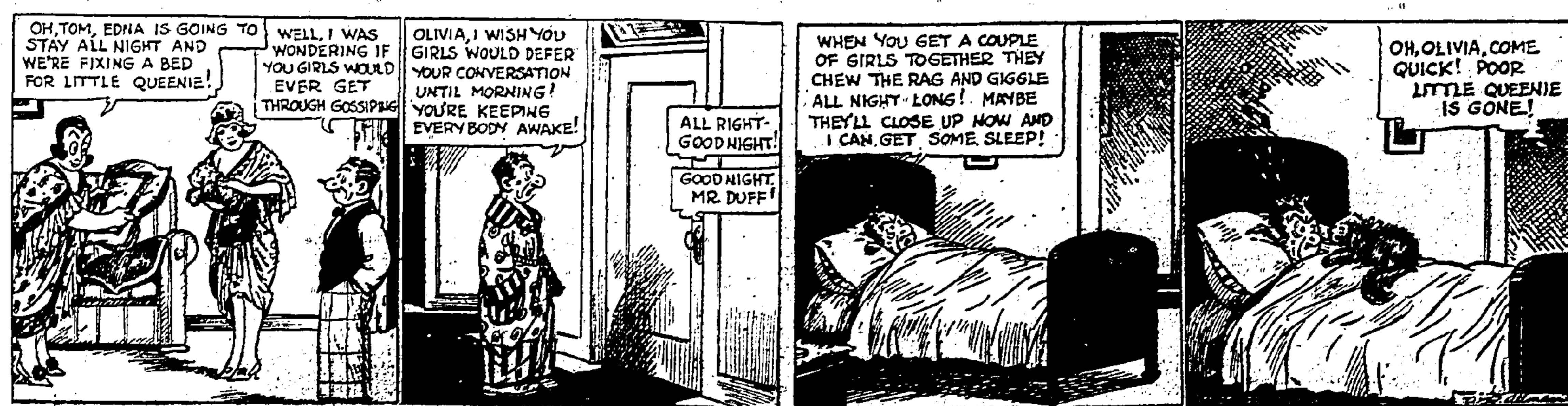
THE CONGO MEMORIAL.

The beautiful Congo Memorial, which was recently unveiled in Brussels by the King and Queen of Belgium. It took Baron Vincothe 10 years to complete it.



Paul Journee, French heavyweight, landing hard left to Carpentier's body in training bout.

DOINGS OF THE DUFFS



It Was a Hard Night for Tom—

BY ALLMAN

PACIFIC SHIPPING.



HOME VIA CANADA

Hongkong to England

PACIFIC STEAMER	FROM	TO	ATLANTIC STEAMER	FROM	TO
E. Japan	HONGKONG	VANCOUVER	Aug. 5	E. France	Aug. 13
E. Asia			Aug. 8	E. Britian	Aug. 15
E. Russia	Aug. 18	Sept. 5	Sept. 12	Sept. 16	Oct. 21
Montreal	Aug. 25	Sept. 16	Melita	Oct. 18	Oct. 25
E. Asia	Sept. 15	Oct. 3	E. France	Oct. 19	Oct. 25
E. Japan	Sept. 20	Oct. 11	E. France	Oct. 20	Oct. 26
E. Russia	Oct. 15	Oct. 31	Victoria	Nov. 11	Nov. 20
Montreal	Oct. 26	Nov. 19	E. Britian	Nov. 26	Dec. 4

Other Atlantic Sailings every few days to Liverpool, London, Southampton, Glasgow, Antwerp & Havre.

Allotment of accommodation on these steamers is held in Hongkong. Through reservations made and tickets issued here. Early reservation necessary.

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TENYO M.	22,000	Sept. 9
TAIYO M.	22,000	Aug. 12
SIBERIA M.	20,000	Sept. 20

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THENCE BY TRANS-ANDEAN ROUTE TO BUCENAS AYRES.

Steamers TONS LEAVE HONGKONG

GINYO MARU	16,500	Aug. 16th
ANYO MARU	18,700	Sept. 25th

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RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
KALYAN	9,000	6th Aug.	1 M'les. London & Antwerp
MANELA	7,200	23rd Aug.	1 M'les. London & Antwerp
DUNERA	5,400	19th Aug.	Spore, Colombo & B'bay.
KASHMIR	9,000	2nd Sept.	1 M'les. London & Antwerp
KHYBER	9,000	16th Sept.	1 M'les. London & Antwerp

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS (South)

GREGORY APCAR | 4,700 | 2nd Aug. | Calcutta via Straits.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

ST. ALBANS	4,500	22nd Aug.	{ Melbourne via Manila, Thunda- Island, Townsville, Brisban- e and Sydney.
ST. ALBANS	4,000	19th Sept.	

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN.

KASHMIR	9,000	1 Aug.	9 a.m. Sh'ai, Moji, Kobe & Y'hama
ST. ALBANS	4,100	2nd Aug.	Yokohama direct.
DUNERA	5,400	7th Aug.	Shanghai only.

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FUSHIMI MARU (Omitting Manila) Tuesday, 23rd Aug. at 11 a.m.

KATORI MARU Friday, 26th Sept. at 11 a.m.

LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, etc.

Port Said & Marseilles.

YOKOHAMA MARU Thursday, 1st Aug. at 11 a.m.

KELST Sunday, 4th Aug. at 11 a.m.

HAMBURG, MARSEILLES, LONDON & ROTTERDAM.

TOTTORI MARU Later half of August.

LIVERPOOL & MARSEILLES via Suez.

MELBOURNE & SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thunda-
Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

AKI MARU Tuesday, 16th Aug. at 11 a.m.

TANGO MARU Tuesday, 20th Sept. at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK VIA PANAMA.

LYONS MARU Thursday, 18th August.

TAKAOKA MARU Thursday, 25th August.

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via Cape.

KANAGAWA MARU Friday, 16th September.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

HAKATA MARU Monday, 14th August.

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.

HAKODATE MARU Saturday, 6th August.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

TANGO MARU Friday, 19th Aug. at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

NAGANO MARU Wednesday, 3rd August.

KITANO MARU Thursday, 4th Aug. at 11 a.m.

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Tjitaroem	Java	3rd Aug.	7th Aug.	Japan
Tjikini	Java	6th Aug.	10th Aug.	Shanghai
Tjiluwong	Hongkong	loading	11th Aug.	Belawan- Deli/Java
Tjilehoet	Japan	17th Aug.	20th Aug.	Java

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S.S. "TRIESTE" Sailing Middle of August.

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Hongkong Aug. 1, 1921.

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OUTWARDS.

Vessel Due Hongkong.

M.V. "GLENADIE" 31st July.

" " "GLENARIFFE" 21st Aug.

" " "GLENARTAR" 4th Sept.

HOMEWARDS.

Vessel Leaves Hongkong Discharges.

M.V. "GLENAMOY" 31st Aug. GLASGOW, L'DON & ROTTERDAM

" " "GLENADE" 1st Sept. GENOA, LONDON & HAMBURG

" " "GLENARIFFE" 26th Sept. GLASGOW & ROTTERDAM

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Destination Steamer Sailing

HALIPHONG via Hoitow Taksane Tues. 2nd Aug. at 8 a.m.

BANGKOK via Swatow Fooching Tues. 2nd Aug. at 10 a.m.

KOBE via Sh'ai & Moji Yatshing Tues. 2nd Aug. at 3 p.m.

SHAI & T'ien via Stow Choyang Wed. 3rd Aug. at noon.

STRaits & Calcutta Kumsang Wed. 3rd Aug. at 3 p.m.

K. C. C. CONCERT.

A Successful Evening.

The open-air concert held in the Kowloon Cricket Club grounds on Saturday evening was a great success, something like a thousand persons being present. All the arrangements were admirably carried out and the decorative scheme of red and green fairy lamps was most effective. Credit is due to those in charge of the refreshment stalls. Business was brisk, but the wants of all customers were efficiently and quickly attended to and the takings amounted to quite a useful sum.

The programme was an excellent one, the varied nature of the items being calculated to appeal to everyone present. All the numbers were well-rendered and the appreciative audience called upon many of the artists and artists for encores. Mrs. H. A. Jones rendered the "Waltz Song" in a most pleasing manner, her beautiful soprano voice making a great appeal to her listeners. She later furnished a number of songs at the piano and these too received enthusiastic applause. The old favourite "Comin' Thro' the Rye" was rendered by Miss D. Frickett and the Misses V. R. and P. Young were encored in a musical number "Romance Sans Paroles" (Daniel van Geans) which they furnished with great ability. Mr. Clifford Edgcumbe successfully rendered another old favourite, "Thora," and gave as an encore "Long Live the King." A couple of good songs were furnished by Mr. E. T. Crocker. Humour was provided by The Ropers, who were responsible for some amusing patter and some good comic songs, including a Hebrew comedy, "Abraham and Isaac." Much laughter was caused by "Miss Robert Burnett" in "her" amusing song "The Pipsy Warned Me." Another item which was much appreciated was a cornet solo, "The Lost Chord," by Lance-Cpl. F. Bull. The duties of accompanists were ably discharged by Miss W. Robinson, Mr. H. A. Jones and Mr. S. E. Edwards. Several fine selections were furnished by the Wilts. Band, who contributed in no small part towards the success of the evening.

TSINGTAO WHARVES.

The Japanese Government has authorised the expenditure of Yen 1,000,000 toward the improvement of the Tsingtao wharves.

DOCKYARD WORKERS' DEMANDS.

Representatives of the workmen of the Mitsubishi Dockyard, Kobe, had an interview with the Directors of the Company, when the former submitted five proposals, namely, the commission system in factories, free entry into labour unions, an eight hour day, increase in wages, and retiring pension as well as dismissal allowances. In reply, Mr. Takeda, one of the Directors, is quoted as stating that as the commission system has been under investigation for the last two years, the workmen may depend upon the decision of the Directors although the time for its enforcement is not yet fixed. Labour unions are not to be recognized, but entry of the workmen into them is free. With regard to an eight-hour day, Mr. Takeda said that the Mitsubishi Dockyard was now collecting the views of other factories and was of the opinion that it should first adopt a nine-hour system and then the eight-hour.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per s.s. HAICHING:—Miss P. Johnson, Mr. H. E. Falconer, Capt. de Lusignan, Mr. C. T. James, Mr. Harrison, Mr. Branell.

Per s.s. SILVER STATE:—Miss J. Florence, Mr. J. Sipser, Mr. C. M. Castro, Miss C. Castro, Mrs. C. Ozorio, Mr. C. Hammond, Mr. R. A. Gowen, Mr. & Mrs. L. G. Rodriguez, Mr. P. Mackay, Mrs. M. B. Smith, Mrs. E. M. G. Barnes, Miss R. M. Xavier, Mrs. C. Quion, Miss F. Souza, Col. M. Greer, Mr. & Mrs. B. Olleron.

Per s.s. KASHMIR:—From London, Lieut. T. R. Beatty, Chf. Stkr. Howland, C. P. O. Gillard, E. R. A. Scott, Mrs. Lewis, Tel. Barrett, Stoker Moore, Stoker Foster, Mr. R. B. Cott, Capt. H. E. Sullivan, Mr. H. Johnstone, Mr. G. W. Barnes, Chf. W. Slimm, Mr. & Mrs. Butler, E. R. A. Bruce, Mr. L. Kornitzer, Mr. J. Noon, Capt. H. E. Catley, Engr-Capt. Garwood; from Singayor, Mr. W. H. Calfield, Mr. & Mrs. Buckland, Capt. C. H. Bakers, Dr. E. J. Burrows, Mr. S. T. David, Mr. E. A. L. Dennis, Mr. G. A. Mahtani, Mr. G. V. Hathiaramani, Mr. N. J. Orstein.

PEKING PLEADING FOR PENCE.

Revenue Stamps as the Latest Security Offered.

The devices resorted to by a Chinese Government in financial distress are sometimes even more ludicrous than iniquitous. As we all know, Peking passes through periods of stress and strain by negotiating short term loans from both native and foreign bankers. The foreign banks are free to finance Peking from month to month because their loans are made locally and do not involve foreign bond issues and are therefore outside the scope of the Consortium. It is the security which Peking offers for such loans which sometimes affords amusement. Now that the Government is down to pawning the last shreds and tatters of its heritage the agents of the Ministries come to the foreign banks and offer them such security as revenue stamps, writes Mr. Rodney Gilbert in the *N. Y. D. N.*

Revenue stamps are good security they argue. You accept them at a considerable discount; then, if we fail to pay you, you peddle them anywhere you like in China at a lesser discount, the difference giving you your interest. The merchants will be glad to buy big stocks because ordinarily they have to pay face value for the stamps.

In listening to such an appeal the bankers immediately conclude that if the Government is so miserably poor that it is willing to make the foreign banks its agents in the peddling of tax stamps, the time is coming when it will not be above selling fresh issues of stamps to the merchants direct at a discount, underselling the banks and leaving them with the depreciated papers on their hands. So the usual reply is: "We are neither stamp collectors nor is this a post office. Stamps are no security to us."

A USELESS CREW.

The present cabinet was shaped by the Tuchuns to borrow money. Its members were picked for their weakness or complacency. It was assumed that if an opportunity presented itself for selling national assets or rights in exchange for a substantial foreign loan no member of the present Government would hesitate to endorse such a deal in the interests of the Tuchuns.

As a borrowing medium Peking has been almost useless, however.

In the first place the character of the new Cabinet was so accurately reflected in the Chinese press as soon as it was formed that the new Ministers did not dare to ratify such bargains with the Japanese as were already virtually concluded. Since then there have been many signs that Chang Tso-lin's power is breaking down and that Wu Pei-fu's power is growing. The elders in Peking on what ground we do not know are firmly convinced that Wu and Chang are coming into conflict this autumn and they believe that Chang will lose. They do not want to follow the Anfuites into limbo, so they have lost their enthusiasm for Japanese loans.

AND THIS IS A GOVERNMENT.

The situation was better when Chou Tze-chi was in office. It would appear that old Mr. Chou enjoyed more foreign confidence and had more influence among the native bankers than the present regime. Suspecting that this is the case, the agents of the Government have been going about among the bankers, stamps in hand, and when the stamps are scored they try to sense the foreign financial pulse by hinting that Chou Tze-chi might be persuaded to take office again. They say that they cannot invite him to come back and take charge of an empty exchequer, but that if their foreign friends would help them to get together three or four million dollars, which they could show Mr. Chou, they might coax him back.

And with this we hold solemn intercourse as the Government of China!

CHINA SELECTS MINISTER TO BERLIN.

A Peking report says: It has been decided by the Government that Mr. Nei Sunchu, at present Chinese Minister to Belgium, will be appointed Minister to Germany, and Mr. Wang Chin-chi, at present Councillor in the Foreign Office, will be appointed to the Belgian post. Mr. Wei is a native of Hupeh, who went to France to study. He was Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Nanking Government during the first year of the Republic of China, and later served as Chief Secretary to the Cabinet in Peking. He was appointed to his present post two years ago.

LAWN BOWLS.

R.C.C. V. P.R.C.

A League match was played on Saturday between the Kowloon Cricket Club and the Police Rifles' Club, which resulted in a win for the former. Appended are the scores:

K.C.C.	P.R.C.
P.W. Ramsay	McLennan
R.E. Nicholls	S. Reid
J. Gibson	Mace
J.M. Jack (s) 16	A. Clark (s) 21
I. G. Hunter	Henderson
F. Herridge	McWalters
J. P. Robinson	David
A. G. Pile (s) 23	W. Gerrard (s) 16
H. E. Stave	Kelly
J. Hyde	Nicoll
J. Stalker	Knight
J. McMurtie (s) 27	J. Clark (s) 9

Total.....80 Total.....45

In a League fixture on Saturday Kowloon (at home) were beaten by Taikoo. The scores are not to hand.

Craingower v. Civil Service.

The Craingower Cricket Club met the Civil Service Cricket Club last Saturday in a game of bowls and after a very exciting finish the former won by a narrow margin of 2. This was Craingower's first win and with exception of one or two players, all others are novices. They should be proud of themselves and with more practice games, they should be able to give a good account of themselves in next year's League.

Nos. 2 and 3 ranks finished their games before No. 1 rank reached the 20th head. At this head although the C.C.C. made 1. Tom Pitt's team was down by 8 and Lammert by 1, this gave a total of 9. But as Thompson was up by 9, the last head of No. 1 rank was to decide and thanks to the fine bowling of Messrs. Forbes and Bisa, each putting a shot, the C.C.C. won by 2.

The following cards were returned:

C.C.C.	C.C.C.
No. 1 rank.	
A. Forbes	F. Bacon
W. E. Rose	C. Sara
R. Bisa	G. Duncan
W. Pitt	H. Stanley
(Skip) ... 16	(Skip) ... 22
No. 2 rank.	
B. Bradbury	W. Allan
R. Lee	R. Flance
J. Oxberry	Secombe
F. Thompson	J. Blake
(Skip) ... 20	(Skip) ... 11
No. 3 rank.	
C. M. Alves	Hall
P. Lamble	Laing
L. Rose	C. Tachei
L. E. Lammert	W. Finches
(Skip) ... 15	(Skip) ... 16
51	49
—	—

EXCHANGE.

(Opening Rate: closing Rate on Page 11.

SELLING.

£/T 2/9/5

Demand 2/9/18

50 d's 2/9/16

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£/T Shanghai Nom.

£/T Singapore 119

£/T Japan 101/2

£/T India 214

Demand, India —

£/T San Francisco & New York 49

£/T Java 158

£/T Marks Nom.

£/T France 6.40

Demand, Paris —

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4 m/s. L/C 5/10/5

1 m/s. D/P 2/11

6 m/s. L/C 2/11/4

0 d/s. Sydney and Melbourne 3/1/6

10 d/s. San Francisco & New York 52/4

4 m/s. Marks Nom.

6 m/s. France 7.00

6 m/s. France 7.20

Demand, Germany —

Demand, New York 49/8

£/T Bombay Nom.

Demand, Bombay 214

£/T Calcutta Nom.

Demand, Calcutta 214

£/T Yokohama 101/2

Demand, Manila 107

Demand, Singapore 119

Demand, Batavia 158

On Haiphong Nom.

On Saigon —

On Bangkok 76/4

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Sar Silver, ready... 38%

forward 38

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SUBSIDIARY COINS.

H'kong 50 ct. pieces par.

10 " 1/2% pm.

5 " 2/5% dis.

Canton sub. coins 15.5% dis.

Hongkong July 30, 1921.

in morning; a afternoon

in evening; a afternoon

in morning; a afternoon